

of the Congressional Research Service shall be treated in the same manner as employees of the Senate.

Agreed to October 26, 1989.

Nov. 2, 1989  
[S. Con. Res. 79]

### CENTRAL AMERICA—ABROGATION OF NICARAGUAN CEASEFIRE

Whereas, a ceasefire has been in effect in Nicaragua for eighteen months;

Whereas, although there have been periodic violent incidents, and accusations of violations of the ceasefire by each side against the other, there has been no major, widespread breakdown in the ceasefire to date;

Whereas, United States policy has been to discourage the Contras from undertaking any offensive military actions, and we have withheld American aid from Contra units which have initiated such actions;

Whereas, on October 28, Daniel Ortega announced the Sandinista regime's intention to unilaterally end the ceasefire;

Whereas, Ortega's announcement was made at a hemispheric meeting held in Costa Rica to celebrate democracy in the region—another instance in which Ortega and other Sandinista leaders have shown disregard for their democratic neighbors and their own commitments;

Whereas, many of the democratic leaders of the hemisphere, including Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, have already denounced Ortega's announcement;

Whereas, many observers are concerned that Ortega's announcement could be the prelude to a Sandinista effort to cancel or postpone elections scheduled to be held in February 1990;

Whereas, despite incidents of Sandinista intimidation and harassment, and the fact that the voter registration period was limited to four Sundays in October, nearly two million Nicaraguans registered to vote in the February 1990 elections; and

Whereas, in the Bipartisan Accord on Nicaragua and Public Law 101-14, the Congress indicated its intention to provide humanitarian assistance to the Contras until after the February 1990 elections: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*  
That the Congress—

(1) condemns Daniel Ortega's announced intention to abrogate the ceasefire they originally declared in Nicaragua as totally unjustified, a major breach of the Sandinista regime's commitments to its democratic neighbors and its own people, and a serious threat to regional peace and stability;

(2) calls on Daniel Ortega to cease his reckless rhetoric, and to begin to fulfill the many commitments he and his regime have made to end their aggression in the region, end their tyranny over their own people, and permit the establishment of democracy inside Nicaragua;

(3) urges the Sandinistas to renew their commitment to continuing the ceasefire now in effect;

(4) insists that Ortega and the Sandinistas reaffirm their pledge to hold elections on February 25, 1990, and to begin to carry out in good faith their commitment to a free and fair electoral process leading up to those elections;

(5) deplores any effort by the Sandinista regime to terminate, postpone or curtail the limited progress they have made to date in fulfilling their commitment to a free and fair electoral process, or to impose emergency laws, under the phony pretext of a major Contra-initiated breakdown of the ceasefire;

(6) strongly urges the extension of the period during which Nicaraguans are permitted to register to vote for at least sixty days;

(7) reaffirms its intention to abide by the provisions of the Bipartisan Accord on Nicaragua and Public Law 101-14, to include continuing to provide humanitarian assistance to the Contras until February 28, 1990; and

(8) reminds Ortega, the Sandinista regime, and the other leaders of the hemisphere that United States policy articulated in the Bipartisan Accord on Nicaragua and Public Law 101-14 is contingent on the Sandinistas fulfilling the commitments they have undertaken as part of the Central American peace process.

Agreed to November 2, 1989.

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## UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—WELCOME TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Nov. 6, 1989  
[H. Con. Res. 222]

Whereas, the Universal Postal Union advances the goals of the world postal system by developing and improving international postal services, establishing global standards, assuring freedom of transit throughout the territories of the member nations of the Union, providing assistance to postal administrations of developing countries, and disseminating information on technical developments to member nations;

Whereas, the Congress of the Universal Postal Union convenes every 5 years in a different member country to study and revise the acts of the Universal Postal Union, and the decisions of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which govern the actions of the global postal system for the next 5-year period;

Whereas, for only the second time in nearly a century, the United States Postal Service will host the world's postal administrations during an international business meeting known as the Universal Postal Congress;

Whereas, the Universal Postal Congress will be conducted for a 5-week period, between November 13, and December 14, 1989, at the Washington, D.C. Convention Center; and